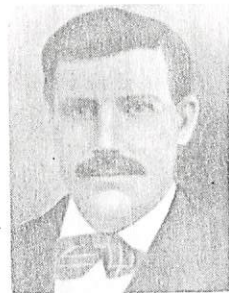




November 11, 1895. William Giles was the son of William Giles and Sarah Huskinson Giles.

Children: John William (Rachel Ann Taylor), Sarah F. (George Clegg), Christina Annie (Byron Averett), Mary E. (David Baird), Martha K. (Andrew Erickson), Ellen M. (Wilford Howarth), Edwin H. (unmarried), Alma (Cleo Dennis). Five children died in infancy.

WILLIAM AND CHRISTINA CARLILE GILES



Among the first to come to this lovely valley were William Giles and Christina Carlile. He was about 16 years of age when he came to this valley and she was a little girl of nine. She arrived here in 1858, and he came in 1859; so, of course, they and their families were very close friends, because they were sharing all the hardships of pioneer life in a new and rugged country. It isn't at all surprising that this wonderful couple found their friendship developing into a beautiful romance. In fact, they were the first couple from Heber to go to Salt Lake City to be married in the Endowment House. This happened on June 13, 1868. Thirteen children came to bless

their home. They shared the joy of having this large family and also the sorrow of burying five of their babies in infancy. They had crossed the plains as children and had lived in primitive settlements where Indians, starvation and hardship had been constant hazards to happiness and peace of mind.

Religion played a major role in this household. Both William and Christina were faithful and active in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The children of patient and kind William recall how he would take them in the wagon out to the fields and would sing Church hymns along the way. His favorite seemed to be "God Moves in a Mysterious Way." At that time testimony meetings were held on Thursday afternoon and regardless of what part of the field they might be in or what important work they might be doing, their father always brought them back to attend services. Their mother had set them a fine example of faith when she was only 11 years old and bravely went down to Spring Creek to be baptized on the 1st day of March, 1860. Even though she had to walk the distance home with her clothing frozen to her, she was happy. In fact, she often said, "I was never happier in my life."

All was not sad and doleful in this household. Even now members of this family fondly recall their fun-loving parents and the wonderful "house parties" that were held at their home. Some friend or neighbor would just drop in and say, "Roll up the rugs, Christie, we'll be here in a little while for a party." And, true to the word, within an hour or so the house would be ringing with music and laughter as joyous couples danced and whirled about the "parlor," full skirts flying and fanning the small children as they slept or watched from the improvised benches around the room. Oh, they were wonderful times, filled with love and neighborliness. Even some of the grandchildren remember how exciting it was.

Christina, or "Aunt Christie," as she was fondly called, was a good cook and a sumptuous meal could be prepared for anyone at a moment's notice. She played a big part in preparing the banquets which were held to feed the Indians. In this the community was following the good advice of President Young. These banquets paved the

CHAPTER THIRTY

The Center Creek Story

Through the years, the settlers and residents of Center Creek in eastern Provo Valley have enjoyed abundant living. They have enjoyed a life close to the soil. They have been close to the sun-lit pastures where cattle peacefully graze, and they have been close to the fields where seeds have sprouted and grown to provide food for men. Theirs has been a life of prayer and toil mixed in along each row of seeds sown; of gratitude and thanksgiving with each harvest; and the joy of friends and loved ones close at hand.

Those who first settled the rich, green meadow lands along Center Creek were drawn there by the irrigation water available. Some of these pioneers who built log homes for their families and began clearing the land for farming were Thomas Ross, Joseph Fawcett, Joseph Cluff, James Adams and Jackson Smith.

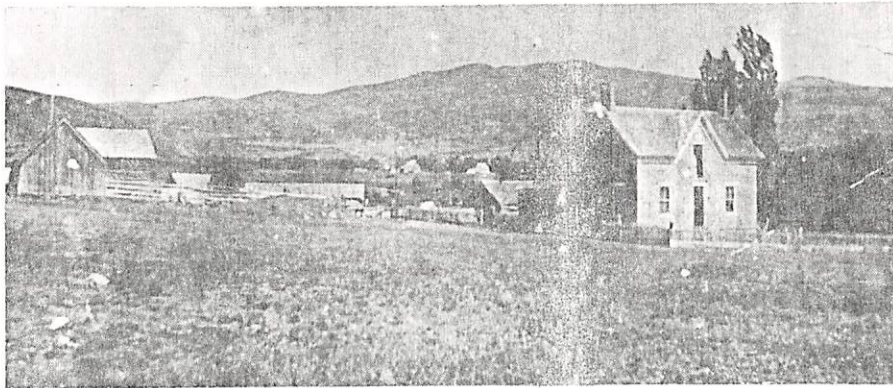
By early 1861 there were 12 families living along the creek. This soon grew to 20 families, and the population was large enough to organize a branch of the Church. John Harvey moved to the community in 1861 to organize the branch and direct the Church activities. Reports are that the meetings were well attended, with some of the credit undoubtedly going to Ann Harvey who enlivened the meetings by an excellent choir that she trained and directed.

Farming activities in the community continued until 1866 when Indian troubles and the Black Hawk War broke out. The settlers were advised to leave their outlying homes along Center Creek and move closer to the main settlements of Heber. For more than 10 years the lands along Center Creek were uninhabited.

By 1877 the Indian problems were solved and leaders in the valley deemed it safe for those along Center Creek to return to their homes. Many of the original families had become established near Heber City and decided not to return.

Those who were instrumental in reestablishing Center were William Richardson Sr., a Mr. Blancher, Archie Sellers Sr., Joseph Thomas, Benjamin Cluff, George Muir Sr., William Pridey, William Cole, George Hyrum Sweat and Sid Worsley. In 1879 the Worsley homestead was purchased and developed by James Lindsay.

The Center Ward was organized on July 15, 1877 with Benjamin Cluff as Bishop. He chose as his counselors Sidney Worsley and John Harvey. Other counselors who served with Bishop Cluff were John Baird, William Blake and Archibald Richardson.



A home built from red sandstone by Thomas Phillips in the early days of the Lake Creek area. This photograph was taken of the home in 1910.

the homes in Center Creek, Lake Creek, Heber and even in Salt Lake City. Some of the buildings constructed of the stone were the Stake House and County Court House, the jail and the Central and North Schools, all in Heber. The sand stone was also used for sidewalks and for lining graves.

Lake Creek settlers also had their irrigation water problems as the population began to grow, and on May 2, 1888 the farmers of the area met to formulate plans for an irrigation company. An organizing committee was formed with Robert Broadhead as chairman and Robert Clegg as secretary. By July 6, 1888 the company organization was ready and Mr. Broadhead was elected as the first president. William Lindsay was named secretary with Henry Chatwin as treasurer and John Lee and Henry Clegg as directors.

First stockholders in the company were Henry Clegg, Robert Broadhead, John Lee, Henry Chatwin, James Nash, Elizabeth Nash, a Mrs. Phillips, John Baird, William Baird, James Baird, Robert and William Lindsay, Milton and William Murdoch, Orson Lee, Abram Hatch, Bengt Peterson, Mrs. Elisha Jones, Richard Jones, Thomas Campbell, William Blake, Mrs. William Cole, Eric Erickson, William Priestly, John Lloyd, Nels and Ludwig Anderson, Thomas and William Clegg, William Davis, Rasmus Miller, Rasmus Anderson and Charles W. Giles.

For several years the Lake Creek settlement continued, and separate school and church organizations were developed. However, it was gradually assimilated into the Center Creek development and became part of that community.

Industry in Center Creek has largely centered around farming. However, one of the first sawmills in the valley was constructed in Center Creek Canyon by Henry McMullin, William M. Wall and James Adams.

A general store was opened by William Baxter, who also operated a creamery. He bought milk from the farmers, made it into butter and